

To the Senator's family, his wife Harriet, his daughters, his grandchildren, and to his great grandchildren, and certainly to all of his many, many friends, we offer our sympathy and our prayers. William Fulbright truly was a gentleman, a scholar, a statesman, a national leader who made a positive and indelible mark on this country. We will never forget him.

THE NOMINATION OF DR. HENRY FOSTER

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, I would like to talk for just a moment about the nomination of Dr. Henry W. Foster, Jr., to be Surgeon General of the United States. No one could deny that Dr. Foster has had a distinguished career both in terms of his service as a practicing physician as well as his contributions as a medical educator and community leader. No one can deny that.

For the last two decades now, Dr. Foster has served in the department of obstetrics and gynecology at Meharry Medical College where he has helped to train some of our Nation's finest doctors. At Meharry, Dr. Foster has demonstrated his vast leadership abilities by serving not only as professor and chairman of the department, but also as dean of the school of medicine and the acting president of the college.

Throughout his distinguished career, Dr. Foster has been a clear voice for personal responsibility. His work on teen pregnancy prevention has been a valuable contribution at a time when we are struggling desperately to identify effective solutions to this nationwide problem.

The "I Have A Future" program which Dr. Foster developed and directed was chosen by President Bush as one of his "thousand points of light." The program stresses abstinence. It engages communities in helping teenagers make positive decisions about their future.

Dr. Foster is endorsed by the American Medical Association, the Association of Schools of Public Health, the National Medical Association, the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists. He has been endorsed by Dr. Sullivan, Secretary of Health and Human Services under President Bush.

I have no doubt that this man's background makes him well qualified to be Surgeon General. It is a shame that his distinguished career and many contributions to society have now been clouded by his opponents' attempts to turn this nomination into a debate about abortion. But this debate is not about abortion. No doctor in this country should be disqualified from consideration for the post of Surgeon General for performing a legal medical procedure.

This debate is about qualifications. Dr. Foster is the President's choice for the position of Surgeon General. He is qualified for this position and I daresay most people know that today. Of course, the Senate has a constitutional

advice and consent role. Any remaining questions about this nominee should be dealt with during the confirmation process where they belong. This is what we do with every nomination, and it is critically important.

I must say, this town can be pretty mean. I hope, as we consider this nomination, we remember that Dr. Foster is a man who has come forward to serve his country at the request of the President of the United States to serve in an important role. It is a role to help children, to help families, to make as positive a contribution as possible in what time he may have to do it.

We ought to respect that. We ought to be careful about what we say and about asking people to join in public service if every time they accept the call to public service they are beaten down, and ultimately characterized as people they are not. Let us be careful about that.

Let us also recognize if we are going to deal in a bipartisan manner, as we have attempted to do on a whole array of issues, it must be a two-way street.

Democrats and Republicans need to work with one another. But if this becomes a one-way street, if this becomes a partisan issue, that sends a clear message, it seems to me, about what expectations the majority may have as they look to us for cooperation on many issues in the future.

This man deserves confirmation. This man deserves our support. And I hope we will all give it to him.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Utah.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there now be a period for the transaction of routine morning business with Senators permitted to speak for not exceeding 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

MEASURES REFERRED

The following bill, pursuant to the order of February 9, 1995, was read the first and second times by unanimous consent and referred as indicated:

S. 381. A bill to strengthen international sanctions against the Castro government in Cuba, to develop a plan to support a transition government leading to a democratically elected government in Cuba, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second time by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. THURMOND (for himself, Mr. KYL, Mr. SMITH, Mr. LOTT, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. MCCAIN, and Mr. KEMPTHORNE):

S. 383. A bill to provide for the establishment of policy on the deployment by the United States of an antiballistic missile system and of advanced theater missile defense systems; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. BROWN (for himself and Mr. HELMS):

S. 384. A bill to require a report on United States support for Mexico during its debt crises, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. GREGG:

S. 385. A bill to amend title 23, United States Code, to eliminate the penalties imposed on States for failure to require the use of safety belts in passenger vehicles, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. MCCONNELL:

S. 386. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for the tax-free treatment of education savings accounts established through certain State programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. EXON:

S. 387. A bill to encourage enhanced State and Federal efforts to reduce traffic deaths and injuries and improve traffic safety among young, old, and high-risk drivers; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Ms. SNOWE (for herself, Mr. COHEN, Mr. CAMPBELL, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. ROTH, Mr. GREGG, Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN, Mr. MURKOWSKI, Mr. KOHL, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. LUGAR, Mr. GRAMS, Mr. THOMAS, Mr. COATS, and Mr. HATCH):

S. 388. A bill to amend title 23, United States Code, to eliminate the penalties for noncompliance by States with a program requiring the use of motorcycle helmets, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. JOHNSTON (for himself, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. HATFIELD, Mr. NICKLES, Mr. SHELBY, and Mr. SPECTER):

S. 389. A bill for the relief of Nguyen Quy An and his daughter, Nguyen Ngoc Kim Quy; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BIDEN (for himself, Mr. SPECTER, Mr. KOHL, Mr. KERREY, and Mr. D'AMATO) (by request):

S. 390. A bill to improve the ability of the United States to respond to the international terrorist threat; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CRAIG (for himself, Mr. HEFLIN, Mr. BURNS, Mr. DOMENICI, Mr. GORTON, Mr. KEMPTHORNE, Mr. MURKOWSKI, and Mr. PACKWOOD):

S. 391. A bill to authorize and direct the Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture to undertake activities to halt and reverse the decline in forest health on Federal lands, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, that when reported the bill be referred jointly to the Committees on Agriculture, Nutrition and Forestry and Environment and Public Works, for a period not to exceed 20 days of session to report or be discharged.

By Mr. GLENN (for himself and Mr. DEWINE):

S. 392. A bill to amend the Dayton Aviation Heritage Preservation Act of 1992 with regard to appointment of members of the Dayton Aviation Heritage Commission, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mrs. BOXER:

S. 393. A bill to prohibit the Secretary of Agriculture from transferring any national forest system lands in the Angeles National

Forest in California out of Federal ownership for use as a solid waste landfill; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. D'AMATO:

S. 394. A bill to clarify the liability of banking and lending agencies, lenders, and fiduciaries, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. THURMOND (for himself, Mr. KYL, Mr. SMITH, Mr. LOTT, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. MCCAIN, and Mr. KEMPTHORNE):

S. 383. A bill to provide for the establishment of policy on the deployment by the United States of an antiballistic missile system and of advanced theater missile defense systems; to the Committee on Armed Services.

BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE LEGISLATION

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce legislation that would establish as U.S. policy the goal of developing and deploying as soon as practical defenses to defend the American people and our forces overseas against ballistic missile attack. This bill is identical to a provision recently passed by the House National Security Committee, which will soon be considered by the full House of Representatives.

The administration has proposed a ballistic missile defense program that focuses almost exclusively on theater missile defense. While I strongly support a robust theater program, as reflected in this bill, I believe that the administration's program is not well balanced.

It is my belief that the administration has failed to put together an adequate national missile defense program to defend the American people against the emerging threat posed by long-range ballistic missiles. Today, the United States faces ballistic missile threats, but has no defense. In the future, there will be more countries which will be able to pose such threats to our country. Therefore, we must begin today to plan for the creation of a highly effective national defense that initially will be able to defend against a limited ballistic missile attack.

In the coming months, the Senate Armed Services Committee will be examining a wide range of options for a national missile defense system. Our decisions will become apparent in the fiscal year 1996 defense authorization bill. The purpose of the bill I am introducing today, is to establish a general policy and to require the Secretary of Defense to establish a plan for developing and deploying a national missile defense system.

I would like to thank Senator KYL for his work in this area and for being a principal cosponsor of this bill. A number of my colleagues from the Armed Services Committee are also joining me in introducing this important legislation, and I thank them all

for their support and hard work on this issue.

Mr. KYL. Mr. President, today, along with Senator THURMOND and other Senate Armed Services Committee members, I am introducing the Ballistic Missile Defense Revitalization Act of 1995, for the purpose of requiring the Secretary of Defense to develop for deployment, at the earliest practical date, national and theater ballistic missile defense systems. The companion legislation, section 201 of H.R. 7, has passed the House National Security Committee and will soon be voted on by the full House.

I am submitting this legislation in an effort to get the Pentagon's current ballistic missile defense program back on track. Currently, and in the foreseeable future, the United States continues to be woefully unprepared to cope with the threat of ballistic missile attack. This must end; and the bill I have introduced today will help end our vulnerability.

Twelve years ago during his State of the Union Address, former President Ronald Reagan posed a simple challenge to America's scientific community: Find a way to make ballistic missiles impotent and obsolete. Because, he asked, "Is it not better to save lives than to avenge them?" With those words, President Reagan chartered one of the most important and controversial defense programs of the modern age—the strategic defense initiative.

Through the years the SDI program was pushed and pulled in many different directions by both the Congress and administration. No push, however, equalled the shove the Clinton administration gave the program in 1993. With the elimination of key ballistic missile defense programs, the United States is now almost exclusively focused on theater ballistic missile defenses which, hopefully, will be able to defend our troops deployed overseas. But, this limited protection comes at the expense of the development and deployment of national missile defenses.

Focusing only on theater defenses and the threat that is here and now, the administration completely ignores analysis from our Nation's best intelligence experts about the potential future threat to the continental United States.

Intelligence experts have repeatedly warned that terrorism is on the rise, that the quest for nuclear weapons in the Third World has not subsided, and that Russian nuclear materials have shown up on the black market. But, the administration has failed to heed those warnings.

Even the headlines lay bare the future vulnerability faced by the American people.

The Washington Times recently carried the headline "Yeltsin Can't Curtail Arms Spread."

A Clinton administration official recently stated, "The out-of-control weapons of mass destruction industries

in Russia are the No. 1 national security issue facing the United States."

China has sold to Saudi Arabia the CSS-2, a medium-range missile capable of reaching any place in Europe.

Iran is desperately shopping the blackmarket for the technology to develop nuclear weapons, and Russia wants to sell to Iran.

The threat is real. As former Director of the CIA, Bob Gates, said, "History is not over. It was merely frozen and is now thawing with a vengeance."

The CIA claims that 25 nations could acquire chemical, biological, and nuclear weapons by the end of the decade. That's 20 more than we have today. And, potentially, 20 nations that are lead by despots who see it as their duty to annihilate the United States. One of those leaders could be Abul Abbas, head of the Palestinian Liberation Front, who promised revenge on the United States for attacking Iraq. He said, "Revenge takes 40 years. If not my son then the son of my son will kill you. Someday we will have missiles that can reach New York."

In day-to-day terms, the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction among the Third World and the lack of defenses against those weapons could radically alter the manner in which the United States carries out its foreign policy. Would we have deployed 15,000 troops in Haiti if General Cedras had a weapon of mass destruction and a missile that could reach Florida? Probably not. Would America stand up for human rights and democracy in a starving nation if warlords had stolen nuclear weapons from Russia? Probably not. Would the Persian Gulf war have been fought if Hussein had succeeded in his quest, and acquired a deliverable nuclear weapon? Probably not.

The world will be dramatically different in the 21st century. We cannot predict the future. We don't know who will do it or when it will happen. But, it will happen. Some day, someone, somewhere will launch a ballistic missile at the United States.

When the warning comes, most Americans will believe that we will be able to defend ourselves. We can't. When the codes to launch a nuclear ballistic missile are entered and the keys are turned, there is no way to prevent the missile from reaching its target.

We cannot intercept it. We cannot interfere with its guidance system. We cannot make it self-destruct. There is nothing we can do to stop even one single missile from reaching the United States of America. Nothing.

The Clinton administration won't change the situation either. In fact, it's getting worse. The Clinton administration and congressional opponents have destroyed any future strategic capability to defend the United States and are on their way to destroying potential theater defenses as well.

This is being done by their decision to clarify the ABM Treaty to define